FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 130.

GOD IS EVERYWHERE.

I have been where the flowers are sweetest,
Where roses and lillies are fair;
Where their fragrance and beauty are richest,
And I saw God's handiwork there.

I have been where the mountains are highest,
Snow capped, and some evergreen crowned;
Where the glaciers and fir trees are grandest,
And lo! there His workings I found.

I have been where the valleys are deepest,
Walled in by gray crags on each side;
With the elk and the antelope fleetest,
And there, too, His workers abide.

I have been by the great winding river;
I have list to its murm'rings low,
And the waves that rolled over other
Reflected His face in their flow.

I have been to the thick-growing forests,
All domed and arched o'er with green;
And in each tender shoot and grown oak tree
The wealth of His wisdom I've seen.

I have been in the earth's deepest bowels
'Mong caverns of metal and gold,
And in mine slopes, and gangways and coal pits
The tale of His greatness was told.

I have been to the din of the workshop,
And dazzled by workmanship grand;
But the clang of those hammers rang clearly:
"Jehovah wroughts these by man's hand!"

I have been to the student's close study,
Where the noblest men of our kind
Write their volumes—rich food for the millions.
Yes, and there I saw His great mind.

I have been to the land's farthest borders,
On oceans, through valleys of green,
And 'mong all of earth's workings and workers
God's handiwork always I've seen.
I have been—no, not been to the future;
Eternity's so dim to me;
But I hold that who enters its portals
The Master's great kingdom will see.

WILL S. MONROE.

Riverside Park, New York.

GEN'L GRANT'S BURIAL PLACE.

Riverside Park, if not quite a misnomer, is at present at least something very nearly like it. There is a Riverside drive—a superb stretch of macadamized road, unexcelled perhaps in any city of the land—but the park, as parks are understood, is an illusionary thing. This doubtless accounts for the popular ignorance which unquestionably exists in relation to the place. Except among the owners of carriages it is doubtful if one hundred of New York's inhabitants have had the faintest idea where or what "Riverside Park" really is.

It begins, according to the records of the Park Department, at Seventy-second street, from which street, if you are driving, you turn, just before reaching the Hudson River, into a broad roadway at a point where, on the left, there has been an obvious but ill-advised attempt at an imposing boulevard entrance. A curiously shaped plaza, which gives you the impression that a landscape gardener has been practising "effects" and has been called away before he is quite done, flanks the turnout of Seventy-second street on the left, and on the right rise the brick walls of the old Bloomingdale (now called the "New York") Orphan Asylum. The drive is broad, magnificently wide, in fact, making room for many carriages and an army of equestrians. It is beautiful in the splendid views of the Hudson River, which it furnishes you on your left, and is in most stretches attractive if you look to the right, because of the innumerable picturesque buildings—residences of private citizens—which line that side of the road. You are riding on the bluff of the Hudson—the "First Mesa," as they would say in the West—and the view of the river, alive with sailing craft and steam vessels, is entrancing. At times the bluff widens out towards the west and as the road you are traversing keeps in a straight course there is room for bits of lawn between the drive and the bluff's edge. In one of these widenings, at a point where Eighty eighth street would be were it cut through, are a few circular beds of bright-colored flowers, and a green triangle, in the centre of which stands a small bronze statue of Gen. George Washington, which was cast and erected by the pennies of the public school children of the city. Before reaching this point in the drive you have crossed a place where the bluff comes close up against the roadway, and where from the overhanging road you are able to look down upon the brickyards at Eighieth street and see the sleeping luggers of the river loading and unloading at the old wharves. And then you cross a wooden bridge and on your right see looming up the walls of the Catholic Reformatory for Women.

There is a magnificent view of the Hudson at this point, the river rolling away northward like a great, broad ribbon of blue. At Ninety-second street begins a three-foot high stone wall, which skirts the western edge of the drive like a breakwater. If you alight at any spot and look over the wall you will see a thickly wooded side hill running precipitously down towards the railroad tracks. It is practically unimproved property, and it would be difficult to imagine any way that it could be utilized by the residents of New York for pleasure-seeking purposes, but it is, nevertheless, all included within the limits of Riverside Park, and is, in fact, about all of Riverside Park that there is.

RESIDENCES AND REMINISCENCES.

You are, meantime, as you travel north, leaving upon your right hand many fine buildings worth more than passing notice. Mr. Cyrus W. Clark's house, for instance, sits like a baronial castle in a grove of mighty locust trees, and a house, now belonging to John Brower, but which was built years ago by Dan Bryant, of minstrel fame, is met with a little further along. At Ninety-sixth street the Riverside drive makes a graceful sweep to accommodate a capacious bend in the Hudson, which is known as Striker's Bay. It was here that the Egyptian obelisk was landed several years ago, and it was here a good many more years ago that there was a famous road-house known to horsemen as the most delectable spot between Bull's Head and Spuyten Duyvil. The old hostelry is weather-stained, rheumatic and rickety today, and there is emblazoned upon its faded clap-boards the not over-attractive legend, "Peter L. Blegen's, lager bier." At One Hundred and Second Street you pass the fine residence of James A. Deering. The drive has widened hereabouts sufficiently to admit of grass plots, which are sandwiched in between the gravelly roadway and the eastern limits of the park. On the left runs continuously the stone wall and beyond it the precipitious and unimproved river bluffs.

After passing One Hundred and Thirteenth street you find that the eastern and western boundaries are rapidly approaching each other. The roadway narrows quickly and a steep decline in the face of the country on your left leaves you upon a comparatively narrow ridge, the edges of which come closer and closer together until you reach in course of time the end of a high promontory. On the north, spread out in a valley below, is Manhattanville; on the west is the Hudson River, eighty feet below as you stand on the tip edge of the bluff; on the east is a steep slanting hill dotted with shanties and old manorhouses, over the roofs of which on the second "mesa," you can see the straight lines of the uptown avenues, and on the south is the drive over which you have just travelled.

THE SITE OF THE TOMB.

It is on this promontory that the tomb for Gen. Grant is to be constructed. It is historical soil. In the current issue of *The Citizen* Ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer tells its history well. This particular section of Riverside Park (which came under the control of the Park Commissioners in 1872 or 1873) has long been associated with the name of Claremont. Early in the present century, and indeed before the last century was closed; "Claremont's Hotel" was known with favor by what may be called "the solid men of the olden time." There were a number of popular hostelries on the upper end of the island, noticeably "Old Striker's Bay," at Ninety-third street; the Abby Hotel at Ninety-fifth street; "Woodlawn's," further up the road, and the Kerrigan mansion, known as the "St. Nicholas" still further north, but none of them were as deservedly famous as "Claremont." It was first opened as a road-house by Mr. Edmund Jones, who was better known as "Uncle Ned." But even before it became a public house the Claremont had a history. The *Citizen* says:

"About a century ago Lord Courtney, who afterward became Earl of Devon, made the Claremont his place of residence. He furnished it elegantly, and filled the house with fine works of art, at the same time adorning the grounds with sculptures. A somewhat mysterious and romantic tradition attaches to this nobleman's history. He was a bachelor, and during his residence here Mr. and Mrs. St. Claire Pollock, friends from Europe, and their child visited him. During their stay the little one died. Though only five years of age his loveliness was such that he had greatly endeared himself to the heart of Lord Courtney, to whose sad spirit the little fellow's presence was like the mild radiance of a star of heaven entering and enlightening his gloom; and when the little fellow died Lord Courtney prevailed upon the parents to bury his body on the brow of the hill, a few rods from the house. Here he raised a handsome monument, inscribed with the simple but impressive legend: "Erected to the memory of an amiable child, St. Clair Pollock: died 15th July, 1797, in the fifth year of his age."

The grave of this child has not been allowed to become lost sight of. Park Commissioner Crimins several years ago caused the little monument to be readjusted and restored and it stands to-day on a spot over which the early morning sun will cast the shadows of Grant's monument. Nor has the "Claremont Hotel" ceased to exist. In the tasteful structure of to-day the lively blades of a century ago would hardly recognize the old inn where hearty healths to Gen. Washington and the republic were often drunk, but the foundation of the building is the same, and much of the original structure has been preserved amid many alterations and pairs. The frame-work and foundation is identically the same as constructed a century ago, and every door, panel and partition, as far as was possible, has been preserved intact, as was befitting a house which has, as the Claremont undoubtely has, entertained such distinguished persons as Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Thomas Jefferson and Gen. Schuyler. The establishment, though belonging to the Park Department, is "run" as a hotel by S. A. Bernard, a son-in-law of Bigot, the restaurateur, who has, however, a lease only by sufferance of the Park Board, which can, so the Park Commissioners say, be revoked at any moment.

Three hundred feet south of the Claremont Hotel the surface of the plateau or promotory rises in a sugar-loaf shaped hill, the summit of which is 130 feet above the level of the Hudson River. From this point a view of the river is commanded northward as far as Hatings-on-the-Hudson and southward to the green slopes of Weehawken. The trees that mark the spot where Hamilton fell are to be seen on the New Jersey Heights. Directly opposite is Shady Side, and the creamy path made from time to time by the Fort Lee ferry boats stretches across the river only a short distance above. The more immediate outlook is less attractive. The stacks of many breweries and manufactories rise up out of the valley on the north and dingy-looking little Manhattanville is spread out in unpicturesque prominence under the bluff.

As has been said, the Park Commissioners speedily fixed upon the natural knoll before mentioned, and which is thickly shaded by giant oaks and leafy elms, for the spot whereon the mausoleum is finally to be built.

How Mr. Cleveland Selects an Official.

The appointment to the District Commissionership has been offered to Mr. William B. Webb, Mr. Webb's name had been mentioned several times to the President by District people, and the President sent for him yesterday morning in order to form an opinion from a personal interview. "What do you think about the Commissionership?" the President inquired, after a casual conversation. Mr. Webb had not been thinking of the matter, and had no particular preference for any one candidate over the others. "What!" said the President. "You have no preference at all! An old citizen of the District of Columbia like you without a favorite candidate for the vacant Commissionership! Perhaps you are not satisfied with any of the candidates?" "Oh," replied Mr. Webb, "I am sure that any of them would make a good Commissioner. I think, perhaps, it is because there are so many good candidates that I have taken so little interest in the matter." Then the President looked out of the window for a moment, and there was a pause. Mr. Webb remarked, looking around at the pictures and out upon the grassy lawn: "Why this is such a beautiful place I am astonished you should leave it even for a day's fishing at Woodmont." The President returning from the window and breaking his brief silence, said: "I think I know of a gentleman who would make a good Commissioner." "Mr. Willard?" "No; Mr. Webb." "Who? I? Why, Mr. President, you surprise me!" "Will you accept the appointment, Mr. Webb? I offer it to you, and I am satisfied you will fill the office to the entire satisfaction of the District." "Well, said Mr. Webb, who had not got over the surprise, "I am the last man I would have expected you to think of for the office." "The unexpected sometimes happens," Mr. Cleveland interjected. "But I esteem the honor all the more highly," continued Mr. Webb; "the offer comes so suddenly that I cannot possibly know what to say at this moment. I would ask you sir to allow me a little time to think over the matter and consult with my friends, that I may calculate my chances of giving satisfaction to the people of the District, and I will give you my decision with as little delay as possible." The request was granted, and Mr. Webb took his leave, his ruddy and good-natured countenance beaming ruddier and more good natured than ever.—*Washington Post.*

GENERAL GRANT'S CASKET.—The Stein Manufacturing Company of Rochester, N Y., are now preparing a casket for the remains of General Grant. It is to be what is called the "state style," and is a cloth covered metalic casket. It is the finest ever made, and is the first one of its kind manufactured. It is six feet long, and the red cedar shell will be covered with the finest purple silk velvet. The frame will have heavy solid silver mountings and portals. The inside metal is highly polished copper and the casket will open full length, the top being of fine French beveled plate glass. The inside trimmings are of light cream heavy satin, tufted, and with an elegant pillow of the same material, upon which will be handsomely embroidered the initials "U. S. G." The handles are of solid silver, made especially from models and dies manufactured solely for them. The outside box is of red cedar, heavily lined with lead. The outside is finely finished, with the corners and tops tastily mounted with silver ornaments and is practically indestructible. The casket is perfectly air tight and weighs three hundred pounds. The casket will be shipped on Sunday.

A BIG THING.—Dr. Clark Whittier, of California, who recently purchased 60,000 acres of land in Swain County, in writing to the *Manufacturer's Record*, says: Lawyers have been constantly on the titles two months. Expect closure and title in a few days. I have this day bought from D. A. Tompkins & Co., of Charlotte, N. C., mill, engine, planing machine complete, shingle machine, &c. Will spend in a brief period $30,000 to $40,000 in leaving, planting, lumbering, &c., to prepare the way for large operations in the near future, as canning fruits furniture manufacturing, &c.

You will say "bold" when I tell you it is proposed to clear land, sawing the timber large enough into lumber, and plant 3,000 fruit trees from Wilson's Raleigh Nurseries in October, and three times as many of all sorts in March and April, and, in addition, clear and plant in tobacco, corn, &c., 1,000 acres of land by 1st of June, 1886. It will be done if labor at fair prices can be obtained. I shall lay out and commence building a town in less than 30 days time in this "Land of the Sky."

A NUT FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS TO CRACK.—The rumor is received that Gen. Black, Commissioner of Pensons, will resign. The cause is said to be the refusal of Secretary Lamar to dismiss several ex-Union soldier Clerks, whom Black had recommended for removal. Now, by the powers that be, what will happen next? Here is a Commissioner from Illinois, a man who was a brigadier-general on the Union side, during the late war, swinging the official axe over the heads of the ex-soldiers who fought under him, while an ex-rebel from Mississippi stretches forth an official arm, arrests the progress of the descending blade and saves their official lives. Will some of those radically Republican papers, whose righteous souls were so severely shocked when President Cleveland placed an "ex-rebel" at the head of the interior department, please inform the surprised natives of their latitudes how these these things came to be?—*Correspondence News and Observer.*

The Galveston *News* estimates the Texas crops to be worth $125,000,000 this year.

Honeymooing on the Cars.

A newly married couple were en route to Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio. There are many tunnels on this road on the other side of the Ohio river. All through Ohio the face of the young man wore occasional looks of pain, despite his great joy. He seemed to want something. Apparently he yearned. Over in West Virginia the train entered a tunnel. Upon emerging into the light the young man's face was seen to wear a studious expression. He was thinking. At first he seemed perplexed, then interested, then triumphant. He had had a revelation. Then he smiled with a firm, manly, continuous smile, and his eyes peered ahead for the first sign of a yawning cavern in the mountain side. The bride was happy and demure. Whish—shadow—rumble—darkness. The veil is drawn. It is another tunnel. Light again, and the young man looks happier than ever. The bride's cheek disports a gentle blush—a modest, experienced blush, discoverable only to the initiated and envious No perplexity, no auxiety now. The revelation has been tested and found a success. There are many tunnels, but not enough. If the whole line were a tunnel the bride and groom would not care how slow the train proceeded. The man who has not lived to bless the builder of tunnels does not know what happiness is. He is but little above the brute which never troubled the Creator for passing clouds over the moon on prayer meeting night. But our bridegroom was not one of these parties. He appreciated all the blessings which man and nature had bestowed upon him. He did not miss a tunnel.

But all things must have an end. Daylight always comes to the newly married. Strawberries and cream must be paid for at the cashier's desk. Within the blissful cucumber hides a microbe. Our young husband goes for a drink of water. While on his errand his eager eye catches the signs of another tunnel. Of course he fears his birdie will be sore afraid if left alone in the darkness, and he hastens to her side. Quick are his feet, but faster moves the train. Darkness gathers while he is yet half-a-dozen seats away. But the brave man does not falter. He gropes along; he reaches the seat (or thinks he does), and slides into it. Deep are the shadows, and hums the train.

A scream, long and vigorous—a sound of scuffling, a thump or two—and the bright light of a May day breaks upon the scene. The young husband frantically endeavors to disengage himself from the grasp of an angry colored woman sitting in the seat just behind the bride. He at length succeeds and retires sullenly to his seat, wiping his mouth and occasionally spitting upon the floor as if he had bitten through a worm in a fig. The tunnels come and go, but their shadows are scarcely deeper than those upon the face of the young honeymoon.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE INDIAN'S THIRST FOR BLOOD.—Colonel Royall, of the army, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is one of the best known Indian fighters in the service. He is here on leave, his health being much impaired by many years life on the frontier. Speaking of the present disturbances and the love for murder which every Indian seems to posses in a greater or less degree, he said: "I once asked a remarkably intelligent Indian, who was known to have killed a white man some years ago, why it was that his race enjoyed so much going on the warpath and killing people. The conversation which ensued ran something like this, the Indian beginning:

"'Did you ever shoot a rabbit?'

"'Yes.'

"'Did you ever shoot a deer?'

"'Yes.'

"'Didn't you get more fun out of killing the deer than the rabbit?'

"'Yes, I guess so.'

"'Well, there's a heap more fun for an Indian to kill a man than a deer.'

"That was Indian logic, and pretty good logic, too, I should say." Col. Royall remarked, and added: "My experience has been that the minute an Indian sheds human blood, it seems to affect the whole tribe the same way that the smell of blood would a pack of wild beasts. It intoxicates them. They become devils. They are bereft of all reason. They must satisfy their lust for murder, and the settlers on the trail they make their victims."

FAITH NOT WATER.—At a negro baptizing in an Arkansaw bayou, a rather small preacher conducted a rather large brother down to the water, but only partly succeeded in immersing him.

"Look hear," said the large brother, drawing himself up, "is dis all the baptizin' what I'se gwine ter git?

"Ain't dis ernuff?" the preacher asked.

"No it ain't."

"Why so sah?

"Case, wid dis little de debil git me sho'. I'se prowled erroun' too much to hab my sins washed erway by dis little dip."

"Come on, brudder, yer's been baptized ernuff. Ricolleck dat it am de faith 'stead o' de water dat do de good."

"Dat's all well ernuff, but I'se sorter skittish 'bout dat faith. Come, souse me under heah erg'in,"—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

The New Orleans *Christian Advocate* (negro organ) says, "The white race is, we believe, already beginning to decay. It has reached its minority and the signs of dotage are beginning to appear." If there is any sign in the smell of anything the negro race have been in a state of decay as far back as we have any recollection.—*Colorodo (Texas) Clipper.*

It is said that one thousand employees or the government, clerks and others, at Washington have been dismissed and their places have not been and will not be filled.

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In Prices of
MILLINERY, NOTIONS.
AND
FANCY GOODS,
For Cash For 30 Days.
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FOR SPOT CASH TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.
Call Early.
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Worth a Cent,
But we can sell you a jar of the finest OYSTERS, and will guarantee that they will satisfy the appetite of an epicure. For further information call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

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Who may be contemplating matrimony, we take pleasure in this information gratis: Family Groceries are very cheap and delivered free. A. S. HUSKE & CO.

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Can supply themselves with Cigars and Cigarettes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Pipes, &c., at
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SMOKE THE
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You young men and married men, that A. S. Huske & Co's is the place to get Fancy Candies.
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Can supply themselves with Hardware at lowest prices. Give us a trial.
A. S. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
Fishing
And Pic-nic parties will do well to call on us.
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NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.
Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.
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sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.
We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.
Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.
McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

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At No. 47 Person St.,
YOU WILL
Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,
HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour. Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.
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Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-3m

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.
ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
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For Young Ladies & Children.
SIXTH TERM WILL BEGIN AUGUST 5th, 1885.
Board per term of twenty weeks $50.00
Tuition in English from $6.00 to 12.00
Music, piano, organ, private vocal lessons each 15.00
Languages, Drawing and Painting at moderate charge. Classes in Singing, Sewing and Rudimental Drawing without extra charge.
For further particulars, references, etc., apply to Mrs. FANNIE MORROW, or Miss M. B. MORROW, Statesville, N. C.
July 2, 1885. 125-2m

WOOL! WOOL!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.
CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.
June 11, '85.—122 3m No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

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THE 59th SESSION OF THIS WELL ESTablished and prosperous School will begin on the 26th of August, 1885.
This institution combines the comforts of a home with first class educational advantages. Location healthful. Fare good. Faculty competent and faithful. Instruction thorough. Charges Moderate. For catalogue apply to
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June 25. 124-2mpd

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Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Aug. 11th, 1885—183d Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.
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1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

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For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed
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July 16, 1885. 127-4t

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Pure Mountain Breezes!
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Waters of Glen Alpine,
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June 11th, 1885. 122-3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.
To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, June* 22*d*, 1885.
TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:45 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.
TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.
W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

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June 18, 1885. 123-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR upon the estate of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr., all persons having claims on said estate are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before July 2d, 1886.
W. H. TOMLINSON,
Ex. of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr.
July 2, 1885. 125-6t

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May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 6, 1885.

THE DELAY OF THE LAW.

Much dissatisfaction, and we may say trouble, has arisen from the uncertainty and slow, course of the law. A great deal of it has been attributed to our present jury system. However imperfect that may be, no complaint can be attached to either of the juries in the Howard case, which, we think, shows more plainly the defects of the law than any that has come under our observation; although we are free to admit that there may be others even worse. Nearly a year ago Joseph Howard was tried and convicted of murder, his case was carried to the Supreme Court by appeal. No error in the proceedings of the court below being found, he was at the next term, sentenced to be hanged, but before the day of execution arrived, he was considered by some to be insane, a respite was asked and granted by the Governor staying the execution until Aug. 7th. On last week he was brought before the Superior Court to prove his case, and with a jury of twelve of our best citizens, men of character, whose moral courage is beyond dispute, after a fair and impartial trial, the Judge giving the prisoner the benefit of every doubt, he fails to prove his case, and would necessarily pay the penalty of the law on to-morrow: but again an appeal has been taken, which of course depends upon the further respite of the Governor, (from whom we have not heard.)

This may be right, but if so, proves that our laws are too uncertain for there is scarcely a case of any importance where delay is wished, that exceptions and appeals are not taken. It strikes us, as it does the generality of thinking men, that there should be a limit to these proceedings; and that while full justice should be given to all, that for the mere pretext to gain time, or some legal quibble, or other frivolous cause, the Judge should be empowered to decide the point, and only in cases where some legal point comes up, and the Judge has a doubt, should the case be sent to the higher court for adjudication.

The law is too slow, and is growing slower and more uncertain; and a remedy should be proposed before it goes too far. Why tamper with the people? Why burden them with unnecessary taxes? Why burden the Supreme Court with cases that a judge and one or two lawyers might decide. These are questions often asked, and are questions of vital importance. The good of the country, the safety of our people, all demand that the law be revised or some remedy made.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Virginia Democratic Convention has nominated Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for Governor, Hon. John E. Massey for Lieut. Governor, and Rufus A. Ayers for Attorney General. The nomination of Fitzhugh Lee was a wise act, and the enthusiasm exhibited when he was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Democratic party, is but the forerunner of the spirit that will carry the party on to victory. The party has shown that they understood the necessities of the case, that a strong man was needeed to defeat the machinations of Mahone, and they have placed the banner of their party in the hands of one who will never permit it to trail in the dust. Gen. Lee is a man of pure, unsullied character, a patriot, whom Virginia may be proud to honor. The very name of Lee should be sufficient to arouse all the nobler feelings of a true Virginian,—a name that carries with it all that characterizes a noble people. In the Presidential election in Virginia, Cleveland's majority was over 7,000; then Mahone had charge of the opposing forces, with the Government at his back, with deputy marshals sent here and there all over the State to bulldoze and terrorize the people. Now the tables are turned, and they are a free people, who can exercise the right of suffrage without fear—it is said that Lee will be no match for Wise on the stump. This may be so. Virginians can never turn their backs on a Lee; the very name has a charm about it that will make them feel that they are honoring themselves in doing it reverence; and we predict—although the contest will be a bitter one—that Lee's majority will be double that of Cleveland's.

DEATH OF CAPT. RANDOLPH SHOTWELL.

The sudden death of Capt. Shotwell, of the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* and *State Chronicle*, will be a surprise to his numerous readers and friends. Capt. Shotwell had many admirers in this vicinity, and the *Farmer and Mechanic*, with its sharp, spicy articles, was always welcome. We learn that Capt. S. had been indisposed for several days, but no one supposed that his end was so near; he died of fatty degeneration of the heart. The life of Capt. Shotwell is replete with interesting incidents. The Raleigh *News and Observer* says:

Capt. Shotwell's career is too well known to need extended comment in this hurried notice. At a very early age he enlisted in the Confederate army, and manfully followed the Stars and Bars to the bitter end. After the war he became involved in some kuklux troubles in Rutherford county, and suffered a long and painful confinement of many months in the Albany penitentiary, always, however, maintaining his innocence and refusing to accept a release based on bending his knee to the hand that had smitten him.

After his sentence had expired he located at Charlotte, and was elected to the General Assembly from Mecklenburg county, where he was distinguished for his modest demeanor and quiet deportment.

Subsequently he became interested in journalism and removing to Raleigh, took charge of the *Farmer and Mecanic*, which has exerted a very considerable influence on the politics of the State.

In May last Gov. Scales appointed Capt. Shotwell State Librarian, and a few weeks ago the *Farmer and Mechanic* was consolidated with the *Chronicle*, retaining the name of the latter paper, but being under the entire management of Capt. Shotwell.

Capt. Shotwell was a magnificent specimen of manhood, was more than six feet tall, with a fine and well proportioned figure, weighing about 200 pounds, and with remarkably handsome features. He had never married, but as a dutiful son contributed to the support of his father's family. Capt. Shotwell had hardly passed his 40th year when he was called so suddenly to join his old comrades in battle in the distant land.

May he rest well after life's brief but hard experience.

A GOOD IDEA.

The New York *Herald* among its weeks topics, under the head of *sequel to the Cincinnati Riots*, says the execution of the colored man Joseph Palmer, in Cincinnati, is the last that can take place in Hamilton county under the present law, which designates the Ohio Penitentiary as the place for all future executions. This is a capital law, and we hope that our next Legislature, instead of leaving the question of private or public executions open to the decision of the County Commissioners, will so enact. There is always more or less excitement caused by them, and it is nothing more nor less than pandering to a miserable vitiated taste. The penitentiary is the best place, and every murderer should be sent there as soon as sentence of death is pronounced. It would often prevent trouble, besides reducing the expenses of the counties, and would prevent many jail deliveries.

Mahone to Virginia Postmasters.

The following letter having fallen into the wrong hands, has, contrary to wishes of Mahone, got into the papers. It but foreshadows what many of the Republican Senators like Mahone, Conger, and others, propose to do (if they have the power) in the next Congress. There have been some disclosures to the programme agreed upon at the Republican caucus, and it may be that the following letter is only one of many that they have calculated on to help them next winter:

PETERSBURG, VA., July 1, 1885.

DEAR SIR:—You were postmaster at ——. If already, or when removed, as I take it you were, or will be, without cause, please answer on the back of this note the following:

Had there been any complaint by the Postoffice Department, or by any of its officials, of the conduct or administration of the office? If so, what and when made?

Were you advised by the department that charges had been preferred against you, and that your removal had been demanded: and were you given information of the charges, by copy or otherwise, and invited to answer same, if any you could make?

Were you in any particular delinquent—behind in your proper returns to the department? Were you in arrears on any account?

What complaints, if any, do you know to have been made to the department of your official conduct by the patrons of the office; and, if any, what answer do you make to such?

Were any petitions sent on to the department asking your retention in office, or protesting against your removal; and, if so, by whom, and the politics of the parties subscribing the same.

Did you politely ask the department on what grounds or charges you had been removed; and, if so, when did you ask, and the reply made to you?

How long had you held the office previous to your removal?

What the name of the person appointed to succeed you, what his politics, what his business, what his character as a person, what of his previous political conduct, and what his political conduct now?

Let your answer be full, but state facts only. Yours truly,

WM. MAHONE.

The Boston *Globe* having written to the Hon. Jeff. Davis to give his opinion as to Gen'l Grant's military career, received in answer the following letter, with request that its publication be withheld until after the General's death.

BEAUVOIR, Miss., April 2, 1885.

SIR:—Your letter asking me to give my views on the subject of General Grant's military career has been received. With most respectful considerations for you and the influential paper you represent, I must decline to comply with the request for the following reasons: Gen. Grant is reported dying. Although he invaded our country with ruthless track it was with open hand, and, so far as I know he abetted neither pillage nor arson. When his armies were so successful that General Lee's army had not even the power further to retreat, General Grant gave terms both liberal and courteous, and has since the war, I believe, shown no malignity nor perpetuated slander against the Confederates, either of the military or civil service. Therefore instead of seeking to disturb the quiet of his closing hours, I would, if it were in my power, willingly contribute to the repose of his mind and comfort of his body. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The State Fruit Fair.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The State Fruit Fair to be held at Greensboro next week, will be an interesting occasion, especially to those interested in fruit raising. The finest fruit grown in our State will be exhibited there. As soon as the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad is completed the farmers and truck growers in Cumberland county will have an opportunity of shipping their products to the Northern markets in fourteen hours time to New York; this will perhaps be as quick as the farmers in the Eastern counties of our State can do it, and we will then have an equal chance with them to reap the rewards of our industry, in getting the high prices paid at the North for the early vegetables and fruits raised at the South.

But my object now is to call attention to the Fruit Fair; and I think aside from other considerations, we should all have State pride enough to encourage it. The expenses of attending the fair will not be great, as the railroad will carry us there and back for one cent per mile; and I am informed that good board can be had in Greensboro for one dollar per day. These are inducements rarely offered, and now is the time for the people of Fayetteville and Cumberland county to make a visit to Greensboro, which I think will prove interesting, profitable and pleasant. M.

The Encampment.

[For the Observer.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that perhaps some of your readers may desire to know what the "boys" have been doing since my letter of the 27th, I take the liberty of sending you a few more observations made during the last days of the Encampment

I said in my last that we would parade that evening, the 27th, in Asheville. So we did, and quite a fine show the soldiers made. Col. Black, of the U. S. A., stood on the balcony of the Swannanoa hotel and was saluted by each Regiment as it passed. As I have called them before, "our regiment, the boys in grey," came last, but I can assure you they were not the least either in numbers or in statue, for they had more men in ranks than any other regiment, and if not too high praise, I may add, they were as fine looking as the best. From that day out, I have heard nothing but that the "Grey Regiment" is the finest and best drilled, except the decision of the judges, which was that, the 1st beat them drilling.

On Tuesday we had the usual drills and the dress parade at six o'clock. These dress parades in the afternoons, have been remarkably well attended by the visitors and citizens of Asheville. And it is indeed quite interesting to see them; each from the private to the colonel, goes through his duties with precision and accuracy, the inferiors rendering to their superiors in rank the courtesy and deference that military law demands.

After supper a good many of us went to see the flag drill, which the young ladies repeated that night. It was a pretty sight to see seventeen girls dressed in uniforms made of red, white and blue, with stars down the fronts, and sashes all to match. Each young lady held in her hand, in place of a gun, a flag—the "stars and stripes." Their drilling was fine, and many of the "boys" were compelled to admit that they could beat us "obliqueing."

On Wednesday morning early we were notified to prepare for competitive battalion drill at 10 o'clock. When that time arrived, each regiment was formed and marched to the parade ground. Our regiment drilled first, then the 4th, lastly the 1st.; the third having broken up the day before.

The drilling was watched with interest by a large crowd of spectators who had gathered from various quarters to see the contest, but these were but a handful, compared to the number that came to see the grand review at 5 o'clock that evening.

The batalions were formed and the Governor and staff rode down the line and back again, then each company was marched and counter-marched in front of them. Then the Adjutant General read the report of the committee, awarding the prize to the 1st Regiment. The award, of course, was a disappointment to many, as they had been told that the "greys" would get it, next, that they had it, etc. But, as they say at home, "you can't always tell about these things." I am happy to say there is not the least unkindly feeling between the regiments. Our "boys had been informed that our having over 105 muskets, when the 1st only had about 65, would count in our favor, in which it seems that they were mistaken. Mr. Leach then addressed the assembly. As I did not hear the speech, I am not prepared to express an opinion as to its merit, but have no doubt but that it was a good one. That part of it that I heard had a little too much "Grant" in it to suit me.

The regiments were then marched to their quarters and dismissed. As we marched into our camp we received what I considered the handsomest compliment we have had. Col. Anthony, with his the 4th regiment, had marched up near our tents and stopped. As we came in, he threw his men into line and presented arms to us. As soon as we had laid our arms by we went *en masse* to his camp and gave him three hearty cheers, such as only soldiers can give. He made us a little speech, in which he was very complimentary to our regiment, saying we had conducted ourselves admirably, and drilled well on all occasions when he had seen us, and wound up with a touching tribute to the "grey," which he said he would only cease to remember with the tenderest recollections when his mind was overcome by death.

Most all of the "soldier boys" attended the grand ball at the Swannanoa, given to the Guard, and quite a large affair it was. I should judge there must have been from eighty to one-hundred couples dancing, and quite a lively sight it was. The beauties of this and sister States all gathered under the bright lights, dressed in holiday attire, "each with her attendant swain," but in most cases this was a youth with brass buttons on. This gay crowd, with their bright faces and attractive attire, watched by a sea of pleasant faces gathered to witness, if not to participate, in this grand ball, as they tripped the "light fantastic" to the sound of merry music, could but make some forget the troubles of life.

Thursday was a holiday in camp; but you will ask how did your representative come out in the competative drill? Well, I have this to say, that we had none, for this reason: I wrote that Corporal Strange would compete at 9 o'clock on Monday. He reported, and was told he might go back to his camp, that they were not ready, but would notify him during the day, so he waited in camp all day and heard nothing of it, and in fact nothing until Wednesday morning, when we were notified to enter two men at headquarters at 1 o'clock, that the drill would take place at 8 o'clock that night. The two were entered accordingly at 1 o'clock, and ordered to report at a tobacco warehouse at 8 o'clock p. m., in Asheville. We were on the field at grand review after 8. Our men hurried up, unable to fix for the ball, and reported as soon as possible. They found others ready and waiting, but were informed that the drill would not come off until 8.30 the next morning, the excuse being that they could not get judges. Our "boys" thought that if this drill was of so little importance that it could be put off for everything else, by General Headquarters, and finally put on the last day of the Encampment at 8.30 in the morning, that we did not care to send representatives. So we did not compete. Whether we were right or not, you and your readers may judge.

Tuesday being the last day, there were no duties imposed on the men, and the day was spent by them in going where they preferred. Many visited points of general interest—others went to places of individual interest; some climbed to the mountain-top and viewed the beautiful landscape spread out below; others sat in the vales beneath with the fairest of God's creatures near them and basked in the "sunshine" of a smile.

"As unto the bow the cord is, so unto man is woman."

This morning dawned upon us with all its splendor, but there were none in camp but the 2nd regiment. All day yesterday our friends of the other regiments were leaving, and this morning we only were left, to view the place where our comrades but a few short hours ago had unfurled their banners to the breeze, pitched their tents and joined us in our holiday sports. Alas, the place thereof shall perhaps know them no more forever; and when we all meet again it will doubtless be when soldiers and all must give an account of the deeds done in the body.

At 9 o'clock this morning we broke camp and marched into Asheville and stacked arms in the Asheville Warehouse. Soon after we arrived, an invitation was extended to Colonel Jones from the citizens of Asheville for his regiment to dine at the various hotels: Swannanoa, Eagle, and Grand Central, which of course was accepted. Cigars, etc., were also furnished by some of the very liberal dealers in Asheville. Our men showed their appreciation of these very kind attentions in a very practical manner. The whole town has certainly shown us great courtesy today, which will make us leave with full hearts as well as having the inner man satisfied.

Col. Jno. D. Cameron has been very kind to us, and has paid us many compliments in his paper. This morning as we marched in, the battalion was halted in front of the *Citizen* office and Maj. Campbell in a few appropriate remarks proposed three cheers for Col. Cameron, which were given with a will.

The Asheville *Citizen* is just out. There is a card in it signed "A Loyal Daughter of the South," in which the boys are commended for retaining the grey. I wish you could hear the shouts of applause as it is read.

We leave in a few hours for home.

H.

The Howard Case.

[REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.]

On Thursday last, July 27th, the motion of Messrs. R. S. Huske and H. McD. Robinson, counsel for Joseph Howard, was made in open court before His Honor Judge J. C. MacRae, to allow the trial of the insanity case to be removed to another county. This motion Judge MacRae overruled, and ordered a jury to be impaneled to try the case. The regular jury and talismen having been exhausted before the jury was made up, a special venire of fifty men was summoned, out of which the balance of jury was obtained. The case for the defence was then opened by putting Dr. W. C. McDuffie upon the witness stand. In answer to direct and cross examination Dr. McDuffie deposed that he had made a specialty of the study of the different forms of insanity; gave an account of the different phases, symptoms and grades of mania and dementia; told wherein one phase differed from and afterward led to another; stated what often caused them, which was the more readily cured, and in which there were more frequent periods of lucidity, which he did in a clear and forcible manner. Stated that by request of Howard's relatives he had closely examined Howard's physical and mental condition since his sentence, and found him in a state of insanity; that he had always been a man of feeble mind and body, both of which had been declining for some time, and since the late shock of imprisonment, sentence, and re sentence, his mental condition had so succumbed that he was not then in a state of mind to appreciate his condition, or realize that he was condemned to be executed. The Doctor went on to state at length the symptoms Howard displayed, remaining silent for long periods, tearing off his clothing, refusing to eat at times, state of pulse, palitation of heart, sudden and unreasonable fright, making screens of blankets, behind which he would hide from imaginary foes and noises, thinking he was bitten by snakes, &c. He was subjected to rigid cross examination by the State, and displayed clearly the fact that he had given close attention to this case.

After this witness the defence introduced the two sisters and the wife of Howard who stated that he was subject at intervals to attacks of insanity; the defence also introduced two or more witnesses who had visited Howard in jail within a few days and thought him insane.

The State represented by Solicitor McIver and Mr. Thos. H. Sutton, then introduced upwards of thirty non-expert witnesses who had known Howard for various lengths of time, some of them since boyhood, many having had business dealings with him and finding him a shrewd, smart man; many of them had visited him in jail at various times, extending back for a considerable period and up to within a few days; after giving reasons for their belief, one and all expressed as their opinion that Howard was then a sane man, feigning insanity. Among those of the non expert witnesses who testified, the evidence of Messrs. John and Harry Myrover, James Evans, W. B. Draughon, Haywood, Noel Gainey, J. M. Byrd, former jailor, Chas. Byrd, former assistant jailor, Sheriff R. W. Hardie, Sheriff McQueen, J. A. Pemberton, Jr., Jas. H. Benton, W. R. Clark, jailor, D. N. McLean and other witnesses was more detailed and extended over a greater period, and was the more conclusive of the non-expert testimony. To rebut the evidence of Dr. McDuffie, it was necessary for the State to introduce experts of equal medical skill and fame, and who had had equal experience in the treatment of insanity cases. Accordingly they introduced the evidence of Drs. T. D. Haigh, Jas. W. McNeill, H. T. Ivy and H. W. Lilly. Messrs. McNeill and Ivy testified that they had made close and frequent tests of the insanity symptoms displayed by Howard at various times, extending from his resentence up to a day or two previous, and had inspected his appearance that day; that he had displayed various insane symptoms which could be feigned, such as tearing clothes, refusing to eat at times, apparent loss of memory, some of which they could not decide as to their being real or feigned, but there were two infallible tests of insanity, tremor of tongue and irregular dilation and contraction of the eye, neither of which did he display, and that as they had detected him in feigning several of the symtoms he did display, from that and all the facts in the case, they thought him a sane man feigning insanity.

Dr. Haigh having never examined the prisoner, was next called to the witness stand as an expert. After testifying to the good standing of the several physicians who had been examined, the question was asked him: having heard the testimony of Dr. McNeill, and assuming the facts stated by him to be true, and the jury believing them to be true, what is your opinion as to the mental condition of the accused? He replied that if Dr. McNeill had once detected the accused feigning insanity during his examination of him while in jail, the whole theory of insanity was thereby upset. He testified further that dementia was more readily feigned than any other form of insanity, as it was generally a state of inactivity. When asked as to his opinion after hearing Dr. McDuffie's testimony. He said that if Dr. McDuffie's testimony was taken alone without regard to any other testimony, he would say the accused was insane.

Upon the introduction of Dr. Lilly similar hypothetical questions were asked him, and he gave as his opinion that if the non-expert and the expert testimony which had been introduced was true, that Howard was sane. All of these medical witnesses were then asked if the statement of Dr. McDuffie were true, what was their opinion as to Howard's sanity. To which they replied that if Dr. McDuffie's opinion was uncontradicted by expert and non-expert evidence, they would consider Howard insane. The State next introduced an account of the case written out by the jailor, Mr. Clark, by Howard's request, July 5th, which gave an account of his and Blackman's movements and conversation on the day and night of the homicide, which agreed with theory advanced by the State up to the point of the killing. He stated that he and Blackman got into a fight, both being under the influence of wine; that his open knife was in his hand, using it to cut tobacco, and that if he cut Blackman, did it accidentally; did not remember what happened afterwards, as he was drunk; lost his way going home, got his clothes wet in the swamp; reached home about daylight, and was soon after arrested in a dazed state of mind. After able speeches, which reflected great credit on the counsel for State and prisoner; the case was given to the jury, after a clear and comprehensive charge by the Judge.

The case was given to the jury about 8 o'clock, which was composed of the following true and good men: H. J. Ellis, W. A. McLean, Matt. Morgan, F. N. Holmes, Jno. S. Rivett, Jas. Luther, A. S. Huske, S. C. Rankin, J. B. Underwood, Alexander Tate, W. A. Guy and L. C. Stranghan, who about 11 o'clock requested further instructions from the Judge on a point of law, which being given, they returned with their verdict, *that the prisoner was not insane at the present time.*

The Virginia Nominee.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Virginia, was born at "Clermont," Fairfax county, November 19, 1835. His father was Capt Sidney Smith Lee, who left the United States Navy at the breaking out of the war and joined the Confederate States Navy. He was a grandson of Gen. Henry Lee, or "Light Horse Harry," of the revolution, and a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The grandmother of Gen. Lee was a grandaughter of George Mason and a sister of James M. Mason, who for many years represented Virginia in the United States Senate and the Confederate States in England.

At the age of sixteen Gen. Lee was appointed to West Point, from whence he graduated in the year 1856. He stood at the head of his class in horsemanship and was assigned to the Fifth cavalry, then the most famous regiment in the service, as second lieutenant. In May, 1859, he was shot through the lungs in an engagement with the Comanche Indians.

At the breaking out of the war he resigned his commission and joined the Confederate army. His first service was at the battle of Manassas on the staff of Gen. Ewell. He was soon elected colonel; then colonel of the First Virginia cavalry, and then brigadier general of the First brigade, and, finally, major general, becoming one of the most brilliant cavalry commanders in the Confederate army. At the battle of Winchester three horses were shot under him and he himself badly wounded. In the spring of 1865 he was placed in entire command of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was one of the three who, with Gen. R. E. Lee, composed the council of war which decided upon the surrender at Appomattox.

As a soldier it is said he was never defeated when in independent command of an expedition. He was brave to a fault, and inspired his men to victory often in the very face of defeat by his dash and gallantry.

When the war ended, as a citizen he practically carried into effect the advice of Gen. Robert E. Lee in his memorable farewell letter to his soldiers, by putting his war-horse to the plow and taking the handles himself. Gen. Lee, since the war, has been a conspicuous leader in the fraternization of the North and South. His speech at Bunker Hill some years ago is well remembered. His bearing at Yorktown, at the celebration in 1881, commended alike by people of all sections. At the inauguration of Cleveland, in command of a division, he received a general ovation. He was recently appointed by President Cleveland one of the members of the Board of Visitors to West Point.

As a politician he has always answered promptly the bugle call of the party. His nomination throws fire and dash into the canvass from the outset, and he will doubtless lead the Old Dominion Democrats to another brilliant victory in November.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.—Mr. S. S. Cox, the United States Minister, has been especially interested in, and is believed here to resume negotiations with the Porte for a good modification of Turkish tariffs on American imports.

State Items.

Rev. Dr. L. L. Hendren no longer belongs to the N. C Conference.

Dr. John H. Hill, has been appointed Portmaster at Goldsboro.

Mrs. M. F. Pender has been appointed postmistress at Tarboro.

The *Independent* is the name of the new paper at Winston.

Mr. E. W. Kerr, of Clinton, has been elected president of the Clinton and Point Caswell Railroad.

Fifteen illicit distillers have recently been captured in Watauga and Ashe counties.

Rev. Luther McKinnon, D. D., a native of Robinson County, has been elected President of Davidson College.

Gen. D. H. Hill has been elected to the Presidency of Milledgeville (Ga.) Military and Agricultural College.

The name of Rev. J. M. Atkinson, D. D., of Raleigh, has been proposed for president of Davidson College.

Property has advanced in value, in Wilson county, from $1,900,000 to $3,500,000 in 16 years. Good.

It is reported that J. C. Kearney, Raleigh, N. C., contemplates establishing a shuttle block factory in Hickory, N. C.

The pension for disabled soldiers and widows will not be more than six or seven dollars.

Prof. W. B. Phillips, one of the newly elected Chapel Hill professors, sails for Europe on the 13th August.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says the fruit crops of the Western part of our State is exceedingly large this year.

Greene county, on Saturday, voted the $30,000 subscription to the Goldsboro, Snow Hill and Greenville Railroad, by a majority of 307.

One of the negroes that was shot by George Lucks, at Manly, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., died on Saturday last.

Col. Yarborough has made the following appointment: Mr. John A. Oates, of Sampson county, Deputy Collector for the counties of Sampson, Duplin and Onslow.

Gen. Thomas J. Person died at his residence at Garrysburg, on Tuesday 28th July. He represented his county in the Legislature in 1848 and '59.

Prof. Chas. D. McIver, of the Winston Graded School, was married on Wednesday 29th July, to Miss Lula V. Martin, of Winston.

The Greensboro *Workman* says Mr. Julois A. Gray, who had an attack of fever at Atlanta a short time since, has not yet fully regained his strength.

The High Point *Enterprise* says the Friends' meeting house, called, Back Creek, in Randolph county, has been built 100 years, and services have been held in it every Sunday since that time.

It is said that the Wilson Short Cut will be finished in time for the cotton season. They are pushing matters, but it will be quick work if they finish by Jan'y 1st, 1886.

The Greensboro *Patriot*, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars worth of new buildings are now going up in Greensboro. This is more than could been said at any time in our city's past history.

"A clerical looking gentleman," fingered Maj. Finger's pocket to the tune of one hundred dollars when he was on his way home from the Saratoga Educational Convention.

Mr. Thomas Davis has a ewe that had one lamb on the 17th day of Feb. 1885, and on the 17th day of July, the same sheep had two other lambs, the last both females. Who can beat this for raising mutton.—*Twin-City Daily.*

The Roxboro *Courier* says Mr. John W. Cunningham planted this year over one million and a half hills of tobacco or about 350 acres. This is by far the largest crop we have heard of. It will require about one hundred hands to cultivate it.

The Washington correspondent of the Greensboro *Patriot* says in discussing the next gubernatorial election in the State the opinion was expressed that one of four men would receive the nomination. A. B. Andrews, Chas. M. Stedman, Thos. M. Holt and Octavius Coke were the names mentioned.

Capt. W. K. Davis has been appointed Deputy Collector of Franklin and Nash counties; Mr. N. G. Grady Deputy Collector for the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Chowan, Gates, Perquimans, Dare, Washington and Tyrrell. Mr. E. J. Holt Deputy Collector for the counties of Johnston and Harnett.

As a result of the big corn crop through this section last year, we do not think there is a merchant in this town who has bought a bushel of corn this summer, except what has been sold by the farmers. There has also been less meat sold than usual, while the supply of good country hams has been amply sufficient for the demand.—*Robesonian.*

The Charlotte *Democrat* says passengers on the Shelby train yesterday afternoon, witnessed the wreck of a large oak tree at Paw Creek station, by lightning, and some of them were dazed by the shock. Those who witnessed the spectacle say that it was an interesting one, the lightning darting first to the roots of the tree, and then spreading out among its branches, making an intensely brilliant light.

Mr. John W. Norwood, who died at Hillsboro last week, was one of the oldest and best citizens of the State. A sound lawyer and a thoroughly honest man, his influence in the State, and especially with the people of Orange among whom he passed his long life, was deservedly great. He rarely held public office; indeed, the *Register* thinks, his public service was but for a single term in the State Legislature Mr. Norwood was graduated at the University in 1824. The class was one of unusual distinction. Governor Graham, Judge Manly, Judge Augustus Moore, John Bragg, Jas. W. Bryan, Daniel B. Baker, and Dr. A. J. DeRosset being among its members. Dr. DeRosset is the only survivor.—*Register.*

General Items.

Martin Van Buren, grandson of President Martin Van Buren, is dead.

Six hundred and thirteen children under five years of age died in New York last week.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention is to be held at Columbus August 18th and 19th.

Senator Stanford estimates that his California vineyard will this year produce 300,000 gallons of wine.

Consul Mackey reports that a colony of five hundred Confederate soldiers are located in Southern Brazil.

Hon. Roswell P. Flower has announced that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

Maud S. eclipsed herself at Cleveland yesterday. She trotted a mile in 2.08½ lowering her record a half second.

Secretary Whitney proposes a conference with Roach's assignee's, to settle the Dolphin affair on business principles.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, has requested all civic and military organizations of the State to be represented at the funeral of General Grant.

At Coney Island, Saturday, John Dailey, while holding a cigarette in his mouth for Max Florence, a Mexican sharp-shooter to shoot at, was shot in the temple.

Some thief has stolen one of the golden screws of General Grant's coffin. If his body was not strictly guarded, the relic-gatherers would steal everything.

It is said that Gen. McClellan will be a candidate for the United States Senate from New Jersey, if the Democrats carry the Legislature in the next election.

The Paris *Morning News* says: Dr. Edward Warren, the well known American physician of this city, has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Sciencies, Letters, and Arts of London.

The Southern Senators appointed by Vice-President Hendricks as Pall-Bearers for Gen. Grant's funeral are, Hons. M. W. Ranson, Wade Hampton, Jos. E. Brown and Isham G. Harris.

On his return from China to the Pacific coast Col. John S. Mosby intends to settle in that part of the country, deserting Virginia and depriving his brother "ex-Rebel" John S. Wise of one Republican vote.

Governor Hill, of Georgia, has set apart Saturday, August 8th—the day appointed for the burial of General Grant—to be observed as a day for such religious observance as may be appropriate, and as a legal holiday.

State elections will be held this year as follows: Connecticut, November 4; Iowa, November 3; Minnesota, November 3; New York and New Jersey, November 3; Ohio, October 11; Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, November 3; Virginia, November 2.

The Mahdi was ill only two days, and with his dying breath he exhorted his followers to continue to fight. A despatch from Cairo says that since El Mahdi's death "his followers have been continually fighting among themselves." This proves that the Prophet's devoted followers obey his last injunctions.

A party of twenty Virginians and Georgians, made up of practical miners and mill men, mechanical and civil engineers, under the practical management of Capt. J. P. Imboden, sailed from New Orleans last week, their destination being Yns Canon, Honduras, C. A., where they will engage in gold and silver mining.

The lightning was playing around Mount McGregor yesterday evening. It struck the hotel and gave some of the guests severe shocks. Day before yesterday a bolt struck a tree near the spot where the excavation was being made for the temporary tomb of General Grant in Riverside Park. Can it be that the elements are thus paying tribute to the dead warrior?—*N. Y. World.*

GENERAL GRANT'S PALL BEARERS.—The President having been requested by Mrs. Grant to name the pall-bearers for General Grant's funeral, he has appointed the following:

Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N.; Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N.; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Virginia; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky; Hamilton Fish, New York; Geo. S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; Geo. W. Childs, Pennsylvania; John A. Logan, Illinois; George Jones, New York, and Oliver Hoyt, New York.

NOTICE

To School Committee's and Teachers.

AT A RECENT MEETING OF THE BOARD of Education, the Secretary was instructed to give notice to the School Committeemen and Teachers of Cumberland County that the County Superintendent will ignore all contracts made between Committeemen and Teachers unless such Teachers shall have first complied with the law and stood the required examination and can show a certificate from the Superintendent of this county dated within twelve months of the time when the contract is made. "In all cases it shall be the duty of School Committeemen in employing teachers with first-grade certificates to report the name of the teacher, the amount of compensation agreed upon, and the length of time, and no contract shall be valid until approved by the County Superintendent."

All orders for building and repairing school houses must now be *countersigned* by the County Superintendent.

The Census Reports must be returned on or before the first day of November.

School laws can be obtained at my office, and committeemen are requested to inform themselves as to the changes which have taken place.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
Secretary of Board and County Sup't.

July 30. 129-2t.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley

Will re-open their Schools on

Monday, September 7, 1885.

Mrs. Utley will continue her Kindergarten as heretofore. Miss Chamberlain, who has had long experience as Teacher and as Principal in Schools of high grade, will receive a class in advanced English studies and the French Language. It is extremely desirable that pupils enter promptly at the opening of the term. jy30-129-4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 6, 1885

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. C. VANN—Knights of Pythias.
BASKET PIC NIC—See Advertisement.
Z. B. NEWTON—Administrator's Notice.
RED SPRINGS PIC NIC—See Advertisement.
HON. KEMP P. BATTLE—University of No. Ca.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—President Kemp P. Battle spent a few hours in Fayetteville last week.

Mr. E. J. Hardin, of Raleigh, is here.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening about 4 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded, which proved to be the dwelling of Sam Williams (col) on the Wilmington Road, near the town limits. Before any assistance could arrive, the house and nearly everything in it was entirely consumed. It originated from a spark on the roof.

SOLDIER'S REUNION.—The annual Pic Nic and Soldier's Reunion will take place at Red Springs on the 15th inst. Senator Vance and Col. Walter Steele are invited to speak, besides, arrangements have been made for the young people to dance. The excursion from here on that day will be exclusively for the whites; Good order will be kept, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

DEATH OF MR. W. H. HARDIN.—On yesterday morning at 5 o'clock the venerable W. H. Hardin passed away. His death was not unexpected. For months, gradually, from advanced age his hold upon life has been failing. Retaining his faculties almost to the last, his quiet, appreciative, joyful smile greeted those around him, and rendered less sad the declining day of this good old man whose life has been so full of comfort to all. The funeral services were held yesterday at 12 o'clock, in St. John's (Episcopal) church, and the remains were carried from thence to the cars, to be conveyed to Raleigh, where he will be laid by the side of his devoted wife.

AN OUTRAGE.—We were shown yesterday a 38 calibre ball which young J. T. Moore extracted from the inner wall of his house. He stated that on Saturday night about one o'clock the family were aroused by the jingling of glass, getting up to see the cause, they found that some one had shot through their front blinds and window, and that the ball had embedded itself in the wall opposite. Mrs. Moore lives at the foot of Haymount, near Mr. M. A. Baker's. This part of the town has always been noted for reckless pistol shooting, and something ought to be done to ferret out the parties and make them suffer for their recklessness.

AN OLD RELIC.—Mr. A. H. Slocumb is now making considerable improvements on the old Sanford house, which he recently purchased from Capt. Daingerfield. The workmen in tearing away the wash-board of the house on Thursday last (the day we heard of Gen. Grant's death) came across an old paper, *Brother Jonathan,* containing an account of the last moments and death of President Harrison, which occurred April 4th 1841, just a month after his inauguration. The copy of "Brother Jonathan" is dated April 10th, and contains a full account of the funeral ceremonies, &c. It is much soiled and worn, and difficult to read.

IN LUCK.—The OBSERVER office has been in luck this week, being the recipient of many good things. Mr. J. S. Breece, Cumberland's enterprising Nurseryman, has presented us with the finest watermelon that we have seen this season. It was beautiful to look at and pleasant to the taste; it weighed 47½ lbs.; its circumferences were respectively 55x35 inches. He also brought us a new variety of tomatoes: the "King Humbert," The tomatoes are egg-shaped, and the bunch has on it six tomatoes, fully ripe, as large as an ordinary hen's egg. In addition to the above, he presented us with four varieties of grapes: the "Early Victor," "Brighton," "Moore's Early" and "Delaware." We have tasted them all, but have not yet fully made up our mind to which we shall give the premium—will try them again. Mr. Breece, as our people know, (from his frequent visits to our town, with his wagon laden with fruits, vegetables and other good things,) is doing much to prove that, by industry, our *desert land* can be made to blossom as the rose.

WILSON SHORT CUT.—On Tuesday evening quite a party, by invitation, took a ride on the Wilson Short Cut to the River. The track is only a temporary one, hurriedly laid by the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway to transport the material for the bridge. At the river we found a large force excavating, preparatory to building the stone piers. The bluff on this side of the river is fully 60 feet above low water, and the excavationat the river's edge has already reached 25 feet. The foundation is blue sand-stone, which yields readily to the pick, but becomes solid by exposure to the air and sun. The opposite bank of the river is considerable lower than this, and quite an embankment has been thrown up. The bridge is to be 80 feet above low water mark; size of piers 18x36; length of bridge 520 feet. We hear that the bridge is to be of iron; of this, however, we are not sure. A large quantity of stone is already here, and the work on the piers will commence next week. The derrick is already in place. The road is progressing rapidly, and before another six months passes, will be completed.

We hear of another cow killed by eating Mock Orange. More care should be taken by persons pruning their trees.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—August 3, 1885.—The Commissioners of Cumberland County met this day—full Board present.

David Jordan allowed $1.75 per month.

Mrs. Chas. Andrews allowed $2.00 per month.

Miss Hussey allowed $3.00 per month.

Tom Armstrong allowed $2.00 per month.

William Bridgers allowed $2.50 per month.

Allen Davis allowed $1.50 per month.

Mary McLeod allowed $1.50 per month.

Eliza Jackson allowed $1.50.

Neill Bolton and J. W. Thornton were discharged from pauper list.

Petitions of Margaret Howell and Chas. McLean tabled.

Isaac Fuller, a prisoner in jail, was hired out to Ed Lucas for 3 months for $20.85, bill of costs.

W. G. McLauchlin was appointed Inspector of Naval Stores in the town of Fayetteville.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS WERE ALLOWED.

N. G. Wade, 1 pauper 1 month, $12.00.
D. H. West, 1 pauper 1 month, $3.00.
A. Wicker, 1 pauper 2 months, $3.00.
H. N. N. Monroe, 1 pauper 2 months, $6.00.
D. M. McDonald, 46 paupers 1 month, $83.00.
D. M. McDonald, supplies for Poor House, 1 month, $31.90.
W. T. Sloan, salary, &c., $31.80.
D. Pattersall, Poor House, $4.00.
Fayetteville Hotel Stables, conveying grand jury $3.50
J. N. Smith, medicine, $24.32.
John Roan, poor, $5.00.
J. H. Johnson, Rockfish bridge, $4.75.
Neill McQueen, Jail account, $65.40.
Neill McQueen, Court House, $5.80.

Sundry Obsverations.

Peaches are scarce.

Boys the circus is coming.

Don't forget the Hospital meeting this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

Four additional pension claims were sent to Raleigh on Monday.

Tomatoes are larger and more prolific this year than usual.

The continued wet weather has caused the grapes (bunch) to rot.

We understand that the young people of the Episcopal Church are contemplating an Art Loan Exhibition.

Mr. J. S. Maultsby's house on Rowan street is now complete. We hear he expects to occupy it in the fall—*not alone.*

Our thanks are due to Mr. Albert Wicker for a box of delicious grapes, Clinton, Ionia and Delaware.

We are glad to learn that Maj. W. M. S. Dunn, Gen'l Sup't of the C. F. & Y. V. railway, who has been quite sick at his home at Midway Mills, Va., for more than a month is better.

While we have been blessed with bountiful rains around Fayetteville a gentleman from Cedar Creek township tells us that a small strip of country near Blockersville is suffering for rain; that they have had no rain in two weeks.

The ruling of Judge MacRae in the Howard case, and his strict impartiality, receives from all, the highest praise; and if it were possible raises him in the estimation of his people. Cumberland should feel proud of him.

We learn that quite a revival of religion has been going on at Sherwood Church for the past ten days, conducted by Rev. J. S. Black, and that nineteen persons have connected themselves with the church at that place.

On Sunday night Mr. A. J. Woodward, who had been missing his chickens, hearing a noise in the coop, armed himself preparatory to catching the thief, with his gun and lantern, he sauntered forth, and after looking around saw in a corner a large Opossum, which he soon captured.

Frank Royals, the man who is charged with the killing of John Chance, in this county some months ago, was arrested in Lenoir, and while the officers were putting handcuffs on him, broke away and made his escape to a swamp near by. Several pistol shots were fired at him, that some of them took effect, was manifest, from the blood found in his track.

Mr. Geo. M. Rose has been appointed overseer of the Public Road from the foot of Haymount Westward. We suppose he was appointed on the principle that one so well versed in making laws should be equally vigilant in seeing them carried out. If such proves to be the case he will merit and receive great praise; for Haymount hill is a rough road to travel just now.

The Fayetteville Independent Company arrived here by the 4 o'clock train on Saturday evening last. They were met at the depot by a detachment of the command that remained at home, and by a large number of citizens. They marched direct to their armory where a pleasant surprise awaited them. Maj. Campbell being called upon recited to those who were unable to go, the pleasures and incidents of the trip; how the 2d Regiment (the Grey) was admired, &c. The company seems pleased with the trip, and all seemed to have had a good time. Their sun-burnt faces show the marks of their soldier life.

Mr. George A. Thomson and son, Mr. Jas. D. McNeill, Mr. George P. McNeill, Mr. Duncan Rose, Mr. Chas. Taylor, and perhaps one or two more, whose names we did not learn, left on Monday for a tour of enjoyment. They expect to spend the next ten days fishing, and were to leave Wilmington on Tuesday evening in the schooner *Nell* (which they have chartered) for Morehead. They expect before their return to visit Nag' Head, Pamlico Sound, &c., they go amply provided with provisions, a good part of which the fish will probably get, and then they may get the fish. They will have a pleasant time; if any of the them were at all given to exaggeration, we might expect to hear a real fish story when they return, but as we know them we will have to take all they say as literally so.

Faithful Lawyers.

The Bar of Fayetteville has always been noted for the ability of its members, consequently to speak of able speeches of one or other of the lawyers, has not an unusual sound; still the many compliments deservedly paid to the skill and learning displayed by the gentlemen engaged in the Howard case last week, merit more than a passing notice. The counsel for Howard, Messrs. R. S. Huske and H. McD. Robinson, greatly gratified their friends by their untiring energy and zeal in endeavoring to procure for their unfortunate client every benefit afforded by the law and evidence. Their display of legal learning was great, and in persuasive and eloquent words they presented Howard's case to the jury in as favorable an aspect as it was possible to have done. Their efforts are the more commendable and praiseworthy in that they labored without reward or hope of reward, having been assigned by the court to defend this prisoner, they worked as hard and as cheerfully as if they were the recipients of a handsome fee. Nor were the efforts on the part of the State less able or commendable. Mr. Solicitor McIver summed up for the State with his usual calm, firm, sensible charge, a faithful officer, he endeavors to discharge his whole duty, but strives while earnest to show the mercy permitted by the law, consequently his speech never degenerated into abuse or bitterness. His colleague, Mr. Thos. H. Sutton, in addition to his general legal reputation, deservedly possesses the special reputation of being one of the first criminal lawyers in the State; while heretofore generally appearing on the side of the defence in capital cases, in this instance he, after strong solicitation, appeared to represent Mrs. Blackman and her orphan children, as well as to assist the State. To his searching investigations and logical mind are due in great measure, the amount and arrangement of the evidence introduced last week, and at the first trial of Howard; (this being impossible to be done by any one not on the ground, as was the case with the Solicitor.) The court room was crowded beyond the point of comfort during the whole trial; and the speeches of counsel were closely and eagerly listened to. Mr. Sutton's speech was a master effort, calmly, dispassionately; and clearly he reviewed the evidence and stated the law His speech was a comprehensive one; more words could have been used, but no more information could have been conveyed on the subjects he discussed. It was a strong speech effectively delivered.

MARRIED.

BROCK—HICKS—In Morganton, at the residence of Mr. W. A. Williams, on the 21st inst., Mr. JESSE BROCK of Cumberland county, and Mrs. JOSIE HICKS of Burke county.

DIED.

CAIN—In Cumberland County, on the 15th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH CAIN, wife of J. W. Cain, aged 67 years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church for about 56 years.

"Not dead, but sleepeth."

VAUGHN—In Rockfish Township, on July 30th, 1885, LILLIE GENEVA, infant daughter of G. W. and L. J. Vaughn, aged one year and nine months.

Death pitied not our little pet,
But rushed to take it away;
'Twas but a loan of the Lord
That we were forced to pay.

O, tender shepherd of the sheep,
Accept our little lamb;
No more on earth we'll see its face,
Or press its tiny hand.

G. W. V.

SMITH—At his residence in Robeson county, on Thursday July 16th, Mr. JAMES A. SMITH, aged 68 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHO CAN CALCULATE THE MISERY and suffering a child endures that is infested with worms? Would a parent or guardian hesitate a moment to expend 25 cents for a bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to relieve the little sufferer?

A Texas Merchant Favored by Fortune.

Mr. C. F. Taube, formerly of Galveston, but at present a promising merchant of Fort Worth, Texas, held one-fifth of ticket No. 52,935 in the recent June Grand Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, which drew ten thousand dollars. Collected through City National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, June 21.—*Galveston Newspaper.*

Scrofula.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing CONSUMPTION. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. Buy that which makes absolute cures in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for scrofula ever known. You need not take our word—you need not know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known. 128-1m

Another Cancer.

About three years ago there appeared on my right breast several hard lumps which gave me almost intolerable pain. They continued to grow, and finally developed into what the doctors called cancer of the breast. In a short time I found my strength gone and my constitution a total wreck. From a robust woman I was reduced to a helpless invalid. Several of the best physicians of Atlanta treated me for cancer, but without improving my condition in the least, and finally agreeing that they could do nothing more for me. The cancer by this time was eating out my very life, and for five months I was a helpless, bedridden creature. About one year ago, at the suggestion of a friend, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The first influence of the medicine was to increase the discharge, but after a month or more I began to improve, and this wonderful medicine has brought back my health again. I now do all my own house work. I am perfectly free from pain, and feel like a new person altogether. I cannot feel too grateful for this wonderful recovery, for I am satisfied if it had not been for Swift's Specific I would have been in my grave to-day. I most cheerfully recommend it to all those who are suffering with this fearful disease.

MRS. JANE CLEMONS.

Atlanta, Ga., April 16, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

How the Unsuspecting are Often Gulled.

Capital Versus Merrit.

It is possible that money dipped into a bounteous supply of printer's ink, is to be used to teach false ideas.

Why is it that such persistent anathemas should all at once be hurled against the use of "Potash and Potash Mixtures?"

Those who insist that Potash is a poison do so because that is the way they have of fighting B. B. B., as the latter contains potash properly combined.

Opium, morphine, strychnine, aconite, whisky, etc., are all deadly poisons, and are daily destroying the lives of people, and why do not these men cry out against them? It is because there is no money in sight to do so. Iodide of Potash, in proper combination, is regarded by the medical profession as the quickest, grandest and most powerful blood remedy ever known to man. Those who believe in revealed combinations and Indian foolishness are surely in a condition to be come rather "cranky" in their ideas at any time We assert understandingly that Potash, as used in the manufacture of B. B. B., is not a poison, and the public need not place any confidence in assertions to the contrary. The truth is, B. B. B. is working such wonders in the cure of all blood poisons, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., that others are trembling in their boots, and cry aloud, "poison," "fraud," because they fear its triumphant march. Do not be deceived, but go right along and call for B. B. B., and be cured. It is making five times more cures in Atlanta than all other blood remedies combined. We don't say that others are poison or frauds; we are not that easily alarmed, but we say ours the is best, and we have the proof. Send for our 32-page book, free, and be convinced.

BLOOD BALM CO.,
128 1m Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	6½@7	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	5½@6½	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	7½@8	American,	3@4
Hams,	13@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@50
Northern,	23@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.60
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@60
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	50@60
CHICKENS—	12½@30	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	10@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7½@8½
Wes. Fam.	4.75@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	85@85	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	75@85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1.00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	30@31½ cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, August 4—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted dull at 33¾ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 87½ cts. for Strained and 90 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady with sales reported at $1.10 for Hard and $1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

HO! FOR THE Grand Annual Pic-Nic!

—AT—

RED SPRINGS!

Saturday, August 15, 1885.

HON. Z. B. VANCE AND W. L. STEELE

Expected as Orators on the Occasion!

That elegant String Band, known as the Italian Harpers, from Wilmington, have been engaged and will furnish music for those who wish to tip the light *fantastic.* Suitable arrangements have been made for those who are fond of this amusement.

Special Trains will be run from Bennettsville to Fayetteville, at the following low rates.

FARE FROM FAYETTEVILLE:

FARE.		LEAVE.	
Fayetteville,	75 cts.	Fayetteville,	10.15 a. m.
Rockfish,	60 "	Rockfish,	10.40 "
McNatt's,	50 "	McNatt's,	10.55 "
Lumber Bridge,	40 "	Lumb't Bd'g,	10.10 "
Shandon,	30 "	Shandon,	11.20 "
		Returning leave Red Springs at 7.00 p. m.	

Special coaches reserved for ladies and their escorts.

No intoxicating liquors allowed on this Train, and the use of profane language positively prohibited.

☞ Tickets should be purchased before getting on the Train. Tickets for sale at Stations by the Agents.

W. M. FOULKES, } Managers.
M. McNAIR, }
August 6, 1885. 130-2t-pd

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

MEMBERS OF CUMBERLAND LODGE, No. 5, are hereby notified to attend the next Regular Communication on Thursday evening August 6th, 1885. Important business before this meeting.

BY ORDER OF C. C.

J. C. VANN,
K. of R. and S. Aug. 6-130-1t

Administrator's Notice!

HAVING QUALIFIED BEFORE the CLERK of the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Administrator upon the estate of Caswell Lewis, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 5th day of August, 1886. All persons owing said estate will please make payment at once.

Z. B. NEWTON,
Administrator.
August 6, 1885. 130-6t

Basket Pic-Nic!

THERE WILL BE A BASKET PIC-NIC AT
PARKER'S GROVE CHURCH,
NEAR LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY, ON THE 14TH OF AUGUSTT, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
Under the auspices of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 394, A. F. and A. M.

BASKET COMMITTEE:

Mr. and Mrs. V. Frazel.
" " " Gray Culbreth.
" " " R. R. Bell.
" " " J. E. Lucas,
" " " Holly Lucas,
" " " H. R. Byrd,
" " " W. D. Adams,
" " " A. Hatcher.

ORATOR:

DR. B. F. DIXON—SUP'T OFFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

CHIEF MARSHAL:

DR. J. M. BOYETTE.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS:

B. Z. BYRD, WALTER RAY,
THEO. BYRD, R. R. WILSON.

August 6, 1885. 130-1t

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SIX NEW PROFESSORS HAVE RECENTLY been added to the Faculty, making a total of seventeen instructors. All the Courses of Study have been enlarged and strengthened. Post-graduate instruction is offered in every department. The next session begins August 27. Entrance examinations August 27, 28, 29.

For catalogue containing information in regard to tuition, board, terms of admission, &c., apply to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
PRESIDENT.
Aug. 6—130-1m] Chapel Hill, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE CITY!

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, ON THE MAIN STREET; ADJOINS THE OPERA HOUSE.

In One Hundred Yards of the Depot.

This Hotel has been put in Thorough Repair, and cannot fail to give satisfaction, to the Traveling Public.

The proprietor feels encouraged in the increase of the patronage to the House, and will endeavor to make his guests comfortable, and to feel at home.

CHAS. GLOVER,
July 30, 1885. Proprietor.
129 tf

NORTH CAROLINA, HARNETT COUNTY, } In the Superior Court.
SUSAN HOLLINGSWORTH, Against BAALAM HOLLINGSWORTH. } Petition for Divorce

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE PLAINTIFF has commenced an action against you for a Divorce, the complaint having been filed in the Superior Court for said County, and that you are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Harnett County in Lillington on the 10th day of August, 1885, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action.

J. W. ATKINS, C. S. C.
July 30.—129-3t] Harnett County.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 30. 129-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden White Gloss and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
March 12, 1885. Fayetteville, N. C. 109-tf

NEW STORE.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

22-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS

IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,

At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.!

EGYPTIAN LACE FLOUNCINGS

IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT

21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

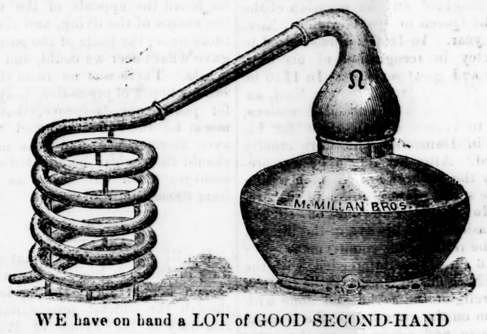
12 1-2 Cents a Pair. Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

As some doubt remains on the public mind as to our continuing business permanently here, we would inform them that we have leased the store now occupied by us for the term of five years.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville,
Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND

STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS,

which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. Will exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. COPPER-PATCHES of all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.

We have FIVE SECOND-HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons.

Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

FRUIT JARS.

FIFTY DOZEN FRUIT JARS.

At McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 126-tf

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE

—AND—

MUSIC HOUSE!

The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a

Sewing Machine,

of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a

Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,

call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR,
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 128 tf

FOUNDED 1802.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY

SALEM N. C.

82nd Annual Session Begins Sept. 3d.

For Catalogue apply to

Rev. EDWARD RONDTHALER, D. D.,
Rev. JOHN H. CLEWEL,
PRINCIPALS.
July 23. 128-6t pd

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

A CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND Scientific Academy, with Military organization and discipline.

The Fall Term of 1885 begins July 2d, 1885

An ample corps of able instructors is provided, and the School thoroughly equipped for efficient work.

Terms for Board and Tuition, the same as before.

Send for catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
July 16th, 1885. 127-4t

Death of Sir Montefiore.

THE GREAT HEBREW PHILANTHROPIST.

LONDON, July 28.—Sir Moses Montefiore died at Ramsgate at 4.30 p. m. to-day.

Sir Moses Montefiore was born in London October 24, 1884, more than a hundred years ago. He was five years old in 1789, when Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States. He was a lad of ten when Robespierre was deposed from the Presidency of the first French Republic. He was a young man of twenty when Napoleon I. became Emperor; twenty-three when the first steamer ran on American waters; thirty-one when the battle of Waterloo decided the fate of Europe, and thirty-seven when Qeen Victoria was born.

His ancestors had been wealthy London bankers for many generations. On leaving school Moses entered the firm of Johnson, McCulloch, Sons & Co., wholesale ten merchants of London, where he gained his first commercial experience. He did not long continue in this trade. Having expressed a desire to adopt a Stock Exchange career, his uncles purchased for him, for £1,200 the right to practise as one of the twelve Hebrew brokers licensed by the city. The fact that the number of such brokers was then limited is an interesting indication of the restrictions under which the Hebrews of England lived in Moses Montefiore's youth. On the Stock Exchange Montefore's amiable disposition rendered him very popular. His industry, enterprise and steadiness also gained him many clients. He never forgot the saying of an old Scotch friend to whom he applied for advice: "Always remember that it is better to earn a pound than toss for two," and this counsel would occur to him when tempted to engage in speculation. His enterprise is illustrated by his issuing a weekly price-list of securities at a time when such publications were unknown.

The young broker married, June 10, 1812, Miss Judith Cohen, a sister-in-law of Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the founder of the London branch of that house. With all their industry and ability it is doubtful that the Montefiores would have been as successful as they were had it not been for their connection with Rothschild, the boldest speculator and shrewdest financier of this time. In 1824 Abraham Montefiore, Moses's father, died at Lyons on his way home from Cannes, whither he had gone for the restoration of his health. He had been exceptionally fortunate on the Stock Exchange and left behind him an immense fortune.

Moses Montefiore also had accumulated vast wealth on his own account, and now, being past the midway of life and without children to work for or partner to assist him, he considered the advisability of freeing himself from the cares and anxieties of money-getting. As usual, he turned to his wife for counsel, and her advice—"thank God and be content"—he followed. The year in which he retired from business was the stormiest London had known since the South Sea Bubble; but, as in 1721, so in 1825, the Hebrew financial houses stood firm to the end. With a few companies, of which he was President or Director, he maintained his counection.

In 1829 he visited Palestine in company with his wife, and became deeply interested in the welfare of his coreligionists there. His visit was followed by the establishment of the Palestine Fund, which worked great relief and which still continues its charitable work. In 1837 he filled the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and was knighted on the occasion of the visit of the Queen to the Guildhall, Nov. 9 of that year. In 1846 he was raised to a baronetcy in recognition of his high character and great services. In 1840 he went on a second journey to the East, accompanied by his wife and M. Cremiens, in order to secure certain right for his brethren in Damascus who were cruelly persecuted. After his return he was presented by the Hebrews of London with a handsome set of plate in token of their regard. He visited Palestine on several other occasions also, always in the interest and for the relief of his countrymen.

In 1846 Sir Moses interceded with the Emperor Nicholas of Russia in the interest of his coreligionists, as he had done with the Sultan on the occasion of the Damascus massacre, and prevailed on the autocrat to suspend a ukase against the Hebrews. He was invited by the Emperor to visit Poland to suggest measures for the amelioration of the Hebrew inhabitants. The following year he successfully interposed with King Louis Phillippe of France for a similar purpose. In 1854 Sir Moses collected a large amount of money for the relief of the famine sufferers of the East, and obtained from the Sultan of Turkey the privilege of the holding real estate. He established poorhouses in Jerusalem at the same time and promoted industry and agriculture among the Hebrews of Palestine. In 1863, having obtained at Madrid the co-operation of Queen Isabella, he induced the Sultan of Morocco to issue a firman in favor of the prosecuted Hebrews, granting them equal rights with Christians. For this and the signal services he had rendered by his missions to various countries he received the thanks of the Court of the Common Council of London.

In 1865, in his eighty-second year, he made his last visit to Palestine, which was at the time afflicted with the cholera and and ravaged by locusts. As usual he brought relief to his proteges in their distress. In the following year he visited Bucharest in favor of his oppressed brethren in Roumania and was successful in his mission. In 1867 he endowed a Hebrew college at Ramsgage in memory of his wife Judith, Lady Montefiore, who died childless, September 24, 1862. In 1873 he was honored with the freedom of the city of London and a valuable present in token of his philanthropy and benevolence. Lady Montefiore published "Notes of a Private Journal of a visit to Egpyt and Palestine" in 1844.

Sir Moses enjoyed remarkable health up to the present, notwithstanding his great age. On the occasion of his hundredth birthday last year he was the recipient of many tokens of honor and esteem by distinguished persons in all lands. Among the marks of honor at the time was the dedication of a Rabbinical College in Rome, named after the philanthropist, and the founding of a professorship in Leghorn, the ancestral city of the Montefiores. Although especially devoted to the interests of his own race, Sir Moses made no distinction of nationality or creed in the distribution of his bounty.

Ramsgate is in mourning. The majority of the shops are closed. The Mayor, at a meeting of the Town Council, spoke of the death of Sir Moses as a great loss to the town. The Council resolved that the Town Hall should be draped and that the municipal authorities should attend the funernal.

The Carnage at Malvern Hill.

From General Fitz John Porter's account of the last of the Seven Days' Battles in the August *Century* we quote the following: "While taking Meagher's brigade to the front, I crossed a portion of the ground over which a large column had advanced to attack us, and had a fair opportunity of judging of the effect of our fire upon the ranks of the enemy. It was something fearful and sad to contemplate; few steps could be taken without trampling upon the body of a dead or wounded soldier, or without hearing a piteous cry, begging our party to be careful. In some places the bodies were seen in continuous lines and in heaps. In Mexico I had seen fields of battle on which our armies had been victorious, and had listened to pitiful appeals; but the pleaders were not my countrymen then, and did not, as now, cause me to deplore the effects of a fratricidal war.

"Sadder still were the trying scenes I met in and around the Malvern house, which at early hour that day had been given up to the wounded, and was soon filled with our unfortunate men, suffering from all kinds of wounds. At night, after issuing orders for the withdrawal of our troops, I passed through the building and the adjoining hospitals with my senior medical officer, Colonel George H. Lyman. Our object was to inspect the actual condition of men, to arrange for their care and comfort, and to cheer them as best we could. Here, as usual, were found men mortally wounded by necessity left unattended by the surgeons, so that prompt and proper care might be given to those in whom there was hope of recovery. It seemed as if the physician was cruel to one in doing his duty, by being merciful to another whose life might be saved.

"While passing through this impoverished hospital I heard of many sad cases. One was that of the major of the Twelth New York Volunteers, a brave and gallant officer, highly esteemed, who was believed to be mortally wounded. While breathing his last, as was supposed, a friend asked him if he had any message to leave. He replied, 'Tell my wife that in my last thoughts were blended herself, my boy, and my flag.' Then he asked how the battle had gone, and when told that we had been successful he said 'God bless the old fla——' and fell back apparently dead. For a long time he was mourned as dead, and it was believed that he had expired with the prayer left unfinished on his closing lips. Though still an invalid, suffering from a wound then received, that officer recovered to renew his career in the war, and now, for recreation, engages in lively contests of political warfare.

On the occasion of this visit we frequently met with scenes which would melt the stoutest heart: bearded men piteously begging to be sent home; others requesting that a widowed mother or orphan sisters might be cared for; more sending messages to wife or children, or to others near and dear to them. We saw the amputated limbs and the bodies of the dead hurried out of the room for burial. On every side we heard the appeals of the unattended, the moans of the dying, and the shrieks of those under the knife of the surgeon. We gave what cheer we could, and with heavy hearts. There was no room then for ambitious hopes of promotion; prayers to God for peace, speedy peace, that our days might be thereafter devoted to efforts to avert another war, and that never again should the country be afflicted with such a scourge, filled our hearts as we passed from those mournful scenes.

Royal Rows.

It will be remembered that at the wedding of Princess Beatrice the other day the Queen herself gave the bride away, although the official programme assigned this duty to the Prince of Wales. The reason of this change in the programme turns out to be that the Prince of Wales all along refused to take any part whatever in the ceremonies, and declined even to be present at his sister's marriage. His name was, however, placed in the programme without his knowedge, and in obedience to the imperative command of his royal mother he sulkily consented to attend the wedding. Upon his arrival at Osborne House Beatrice vainly begged the Prince to give way the bride, and the Queen added her commands with little effect. The Prince declared that the match was beneath the dignity of the royal family, and the alliance worse even than that formed by the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. If Beatrice must be given to an obscure beggar it should never be done with his consent, and certainly not by his act. At this juncture the Duke of Edinburg, probably with an eye to his mother's hoarded millions, came forward and offered to officiate. He was promptly and effectually snubbed, however, by the Queen, who, doubtless, seeing that the substitution of the Duke of Edinburg for the Prince of Wales in so important and conspicuous a capacity would create immediate suspicion that a serious disruption had taken place in the family, decided to personally give the bride away. The courtiers were accordingly instructed to circulate the story that the Queen, anxious to give a crowning proof of her affection for her only remaining daughter, would personally give her away.

Immediately after the marriage ceremony the Prince of Wales and his family returned to London, without waiting to participate in any of the concluding festivities. It is freely said that the Queen's haste to have Prince Henry of Battenberg gazetted a Royal Highness and a Knight of the Garter was inspired by alarm lest the Prince of Wales should take occasion to show his disrespect for Prince Henry in the same manner in which he treated Prince Christian for some time after the marriage of the latter to his sister, Princess Helena.—*New York Sun Cable.*

A paper piano has been manufactured in Paris. What will they make next?

Turning Out the Radicals at the Different Pension Agencies.

The Republicans, among their other virtues, have always been the special friends of the soldiers. The dear soldiers have been told to beware of the democrats, who were their enemies, and to trust only the republican party, which paid them their pensions and took care of them generally. Well, here is a democratic administration in power, and a Southern man, Secretary Lamar, at the head of the Interior Department; and this Southern man puts a Northern Union soldier at the head of the Pension Bureau. And when this Northern Union soldier at the head of the Pension Bureau comes to look in the books he finds that some republican pension agents, the special friends of the dear soldiers, have been cheating and abusing pensioners and misconducting their offices in a way which would lead a common man to think they were not the friends but the enemies of the soldiers.

In Boston the pension agent, recently removed for cause, allowed his office to be managed by a gang of thieves who so preyed upon and robbed the pensioners that the republican pension examiner who was sent to look into this office wrote, in December, 1883, that he had found a state of things "so corrupt that it would puzzle hell to reproduce and omnipotence to duplicate." While the pension agent was not shown to have taken part in this corruption, his knowledge of it was clearly shown so long ago in 1883. But this inefficient man was kept in office by the Republican friends of the soldiers, and has recently been removed.

The pension agent in San Francisco is shown by reports made in January, 1883, to have taken a hand himself in swindling a poor, paralyzed and blind soldier out of the greater part of his pension arrears, which amounted to $7,216, by getting himself made the soldier's guardian and then investing his money in stock of a mine of which this pension agent was president, and which, of course, proved worthless. The report of this shameful transaction, with every cruel detail substantiated, was made to the republican Pension Bureau in January, 1883, but the agent was retained in his place, and it is left to the democratic Pension Commissioner to remove the man and put an honest man in his place.

The Pension Agent at Philadelphia has recently been removed on the exposure of a condition of things in his office which General Black, the Pension Commissioner, refuses to make public, unless the removed agent should demand it. Your correspondent has seen the official report on this office, and the statements there made by republican examiners show that it was high time for a change.

In the Interior Department, as in the Treasury, it is a noteworthy fact that important reforms made and being made by this administration are based in many cases on reports of abuses sent to the republican officals in 1883 and 1884, but by them quietly shelved and given no attention. A republican official, an old soldier of General Grant, has said to your correspondent repeatedly that he has seen more reform of abuse in the different departments since Mr. Cleveland became President than in twelve years before. That is a fact. And the work of reform goes on, even in this hot weather.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Can the Democrats Gain the Senate?

It is not certain that the Democrats will have a majority in both branches of Congress during Mr. Cleveland's term of office. The question is decided against them for the present Congress, for though they have a majority of thirty-nine in the House, the defeat of Morrison by Logan in Illinois places them in a minority of eight in the Senate. This is inconvenient for the Administration, for it can neither enact nor repeal laws, or obtain the confirmation of its appointments without the consent of its opponents. This will be the situation, with no hope of change, through the first two years of the Democratic Administration.

How will it be in the second half of Mr. Cleveland's term? There will be a sharp struggle to carry the House in 1886. The Republicans are bent on capturing it, and the Democrats will need to put forth every exertion to save it. The result may depend upon whether the Administration can then rally to its support, especially in the close districts, a united and enthusiastic party. If it can it will be pretty sure of success.

Perhaps the signs are not so flattering for the Democracy in the Senate for the next Congress. As already stated, they will go into the contest with eight against them, and a Senatorial majority even of that apparently small magnitude is not easily reversed at one election. The terms of nine Democrats and sixteen Republicans expire at the end of this Congress. The States represented by these nine Democrats are Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia. There is scarcely a doubt that all of them will re-elect Democrats, which would leave the column unbroken. But to give the party a majority in the Senate in the second half of Mr. Cleveland's administration it must gain five seats from the Republicans. To get even four would be an advantage, for this would tie the Senate, and Vice President Hendricks would hold the casting vote.

The sixteen States where the terms of Republican Senators expire are California, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. There is a good prospect for the Democrats to get the three seats in Indiana, New Jersey and Virginia. This, however, would leave the Republicans with a majority of two. There is a fair fighting chance for the Democrats in Ohio and New York and Iowa. With these five captured chairs the Senate would stand, two years hence, Democrats 39; Republicans, 37.

The situation is not perfectly assuring to the Democrats, but a victory for them in both branches of the next Congress is by no means out of the question. If they would win, they must strike home, and some of their best blows must be dealt this fall when parts of several State Legislatures are to be chosen which will elect some of the twenty-five new Senators.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Eight hundred thousand more acres than ever before are planted in cotton this year.

Crossing Niagra on Blondin's Back.

Blondin had instructed me what I should do. I was to put my weight on his shoulders by my arms and clasp his body about with my legs. But I could not put my weight on his legs; that would incumber his movement. I had to keep all the weight on his shoulders. In July, 1860, we went across. I took my place on Blondin's back, and he began the descent from the Canadian side on the rope. By reason of the fact that I had to bear my weight on his shoulders and had to use my arms and with main strength to support myself frequent rests were necessary. I told Blondin when I wanted to rest, and then I dropped down on the rope on one foot and waited till my arms were relieved, when I would spring up again, using only my arms to lift and hold myself in place. There was a great crowd there. I did not see them at first. I do not remember what I thought. From my place on Blondin's back I could look out to the other shore and see below me the stunted pines thrusting their sharp points up from the edge of the foaming water ready to split us if we fell. I remember, too, that I was anxious to get over, and I recall, too, that the great rope before made swings from side to side. We afterwards knew that the rope swung forty feet at the center, and I felt the necesity of preserving my self posession, and I did it. There was a forty feet length between the guy on one side and those of the other that it was impossible to make steady. It was the middle span. Below us 250 feet roared the river, and over it we swung from side to side, still moving on steadily, however. Blondin never trembled. When we had gone about ten feet on this middle span somebody on the American side pulled the outer guy-line. We afterward found out that it was done intentionally, and the rope was stopped in its swing. Blondin stopped, and his pole went from side to side in a vain effort to enable him to secure his balance. At one time it was up and down on the right side, at another up and down on the left, and I recall now with wonder that I was only curious to know whether he would succeed in getting control of himself or not. I didn't feel any fear. Failing of getting his balance he started to run across the horrible span, and we safely reached the point where the guy-rope came out from the American shore. Then, to steady himself, Blondin put his foot on the guy-rope and tried to, but the guy-line broke, and with a dash of speed he ran swiftly 25 feet further to the next point, where the guys met the main rope. There he recovered his balance, and whispered rather than said: "Descendez vous." The perspiration stood out on his neck and shoulders in great beads, and we balanced ourselves on the swaying rope. Presently he said "Allons," and I raised myself to his shoulders, and we went on in safety and without accident toward the shore. It was not until we landed that I appreciated what had been done. Then it occurred to me that the man who pulled the guy-line was one of those who bet the feat could never be accomplished, and my indignation mastered any reactionary feeling of fear. You see, many thousand dollars were bet upon the ability of Blondin to carry a man over, and human cupidity stops at no sacrifice. Then there were the congratulations and the praise of pluck and the rest of it, so that in my foolish, boyish elation I forgot everything else. I do remember—as we approached the shore—the wonderful tableau of the 100,000 people who stood gazing at us. Thousands of them turned their faces away, or half turning, cast glances over their shoulders at us. I remember their white faces, their strained positions of anxiety—women who stared, white and motionless, and men who wept, as we drew near the bank the crowd surged toward us, and Blondin stopped, fearing they would push each other over the precipice. Then the crowd was still again, and with a quick run we came to the shore and sprang to the ground. I remember one man seizing me in his arms and lifting me high in the air, saying: "Thank God, this thing is over?" Tom Hyer, the prize-fighter, was there, and he grabbed me up and shook me and looked at me through tears that fell so rapidly as to almost blind him, and said: "Oh you d—d little cuss."—*Harry Colcord, in Chicago News.*

A WONDERFUL ORGAN.—The organ has 2,704 pipes and 57 stops. Some of the pipes are thirty-two feet long, and large enough to admit the bodies of three men. The towers that rise on either side are forty-eight feet high, with a niche left between them for the Goddes of Music. This immense temple of music, which is nearly as large as a cottage, is elaborately carved by hand.

It is impossible to estimate the cost of it, as it was built in early days, when freighting was done by ox teams across the plains, and many of the workmen only received provisions for their labor. But they are people who will not be outdone, and when the Episcopal Church built their beautiful organ here the Mormons at once began to improve theirs, which was all show and frame work, and have already expended $10,000 on it. Sitting in that vast auditofium 200 feet long by 150 wide, where the accoustics are so perfect, you can hear a pin drop from one end to the other, amid the cool and silent and solemnity of the vast amphitheatre—for it is circular in formation. With the melodious rythmetical, silver-toned strains of that powerful organ, under the master hand, one is exalted for the time being and feels as I imagine he will feel when brought to face the great master. When listening to the grand offertorie (in D,) by Baptist I imagined I knew what Dante's Inferno was; pandemonium seemed let loose, when a low voice in a minor strain began to sing, and one could only think of the wail of a lost soul and the tears unbidden start—so sad, so sweet, so far away is this voice, which, after no voice after all, but only the effect of the organ. Then comes a burst of melody, like the hallelujah chorns from a thousand seraphims and cherubims. The effect of the Cornelius March, by Mendelssohn, on this superb organ, played by this brilliant performer, can be more easily imagined than discribed.—*San Francisco Ata.*

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June 18, 1885. 123-1y

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In 1885.

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A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

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In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

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May 7, 1885. 117-tf

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May 28, 1885. 120-tf

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June 11, 1885. 122-6m